

# Opposition to A-Treaty Fading, Fulbright Says

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN  
Star Staff Writer

With the head of the Central Intelligence Agency the latest to support the nuclear test ban treaty before the Senate, Democratic leaders are expressing confidence the pact will gain ratification by an overwhelming vote.

The only serious question

Goldwater Calls for Delay on Treaty.  
Page A-2

about the treaty seemingly left is when it will be ratified.

CIA Director John A. McCone, in secret testimony rounding out the first week of Foreign Relations Committee hearings, said yesterday he supports ratification and regards the treaty as compatible with national security.

Apparently the main factor bearing on the timing is a request from the Preparedness Subcommittee for the Defense Department to submit a detailed description of how the administration plans to safeguard the Nation's security under the treaty.

## Could Delay Vote

Should such a summary take long to prepare and the Senate decide to wait for a full report from the parent Armed Services Committee before acting, ratification might be delayed.

Foreign Relations Chairman Fulbright said yesterday he does not expect the request to delay action by his committee. Following Mr. McCone's testimony, the Arkansas Democrat said the committee should be ready within two weeks to

send the pact to the Senate floor.

He said opposition seems to be fading and predicted an overwhelming vote for ratification.

A two-thirds vote is necessary to put the treaty, which bans all nuclear tests except those conducted underground, into effect.

Actually, only the Foreign Relations Committee is charged with reporting on the treaty. Because of the importance of the test-ban pact, however, Senator Fulbright has not objected to the hearings' being held by the Preparedness Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee. Senator Stennis, Democrat of Mississippi, heads the subcommittee.

The parallel hearings have led to some confusion on Capitol Hill, since often the same witnesses have appeared before both committees.

## Sees Opposition Fading

Senator Fulbright said opposition to the treaty is decreasing—partly due to the strong and assuring statements made by administration officials—and he expects fewer than 20 votes against ratification. Thirty-four votes are necessary to block ratification.

Mr. McCone, a Republican who has served in several administrations, said he supports the treaty so long as the promised safeguards are met.

The CIA head said he had studied all relevant data carefully ever since he was chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission under President Eisenhower and that he has

concluded it is in the national interest to pass the treaty.

## Stress Safeguards

The Preparedness Subcommittee includes some of the Senators most cautious about ratification of the treaty. The two most outspoken members of the group are Senator Jackson, Democrat of Washington, and Senator Goldwater, Republican of Arizona.

Senator Jackson sponsored the motion calling for the details of the "safeguards" and Senator Goldwater called on all Americans last night to "delay their final judgment of this treaty proposal until the findings of the subcommittee have been made public."

These safeguards as outlined by administration witnesses and the Joint Chiefs of Staff call for continued underground testing, maintenance of nuclear development laboratories, and keeping test sites ready for atmospheric testing should the Russians suddenly break the treaty.

## Sees No Reason for Delay

Secretary of State Rusk said at his news conference yesterday he saw no reason why there should be any delay in Senate action on the treaty.

"The safeguards . . . we are talking about have been matters of policy in the Executive branch straight through," he said. "I don't believe this is an issue on which there is any real difference between the Legislative and Executive branches. Therefore, I don't see why it should delay the hearings."

Senator Stennis' subcommittee heard testimony yesterday from Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, Air Force Chief of Staff, supporting the treaty. Gen. LeMay, however, was described later by Senator Goldwater as being less than enthusiastic about the treaty.

"I just don't think the military have their hearts in this," Senator Goldwater said.

"There are lots of ifs and buts," he said. "I have yet to find any real enthusiasm for this treaty, even by the administration witnesses."

Although the Joint Chiefs have said they were not pressured into supporting the treaty, Senator Goldwater said he was afraid that the military men might just be echoing a State Department evaluation when they said the risks of the treaty are acceptable.

Late yesterday, the Preparedness Subcommittee recalled Dr. Edward Teller for 50 minutes of testimony. Presumably it was to discuss certain technical reservations made by Defense Secretary McNamara about Dr. Teller's full testimony.

scientist to speak out against the treaty's ratification, will testify in public before the Foreign Relations Committee on Tuesday and give a speech at the National Press Club on Wednesday.

The Hungarian-born physicist has been waging a one-man lobbying campaign against the treaty, visiting many Senators during the week.

Republican congressional leaders, meanwhile, urged President Kennedy yesterday to demand withdrawal of Soviet troops from Cuba as a "second step" beyond the partial outlawing of nuclear testing.

In a joint statement, Senate Minority Leader Dirksen and House Minority Leader Halleck said this should be demanded as a "demonstration of good faith" in connection with the treaty.